FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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WORLD AFFAIRS

SUEZ

Egypt Seizes Canal

West Takes Counter-Action

Egyptian Pres. Gamal Abdel Nasser July 26 decreed nationalization of the internationally owned Suez Canal Co.—*Compagnie Universelle du Canal Maritime de Suez.* He told a cheering crowd in Alexandria, where he made the announcement, that income from the waterway would be used to finance construction of the Aswan High Dam. [See p. 242C2-G3]

Britain, France & the U.S. expressed immediate opposition to Egypt's action & began consultations July 27 on countering seizure of the canal, which the British had evacuated June 14.

(Wide World)
NASSER

Nasser told a rally in Alexandria July 26 marking the 4th anniversary of the abdication of King Farouk that "120,000 Egyptians died building" the canal and it "belongs to us." £35 million (Egyptian) "has been taken from us every year by the Suez Canal Co.," he said, and "we shall use that money for building the High Dam." A new Suez Co. would be formed by Egypt, Nasser said, "and it will be run by Egyptians! Egyptians! Egyptians!" (The canal had been due to come under Egyptian control in 1968.) [See p. 197C-F2]

Terms of Decree

The nationalization decree, as read by Nasser July 26 & confirmed by the Egyptian Consul Gen. in New York Aug. 1, said that by decision of the Egyptian Cabt. & Council of Mins. and "in the name of the nation":

Art. I—The Suez Canal Co. shall be nationalized, becoming an Egyptian joint stock co., all its funds & assets becoming the property of the state while all its obligations will also be undertaken by the Egyptian Govt. All bodies now in charge of its management shall henceforth be dissolved.

Shareholders & those presenting founders' bonds shall be duly indemnified. . . . at the estimated value on the promulgation of this law.

Art. II—The Suez Canal Co. shall have an independent status & shall be affiliated to the Ministry of Commerce, the new body to be formed by a decree issued by the President of the Republic. [The body shall have executive powers, a budget, a July 1-June 30 financial yr.]

Art. III—All funds belonging to the Company in Egypt or abroad shall be blocked. Banks, firms or individuals shall be prohibited from disposing of such funds except in conformity with the decisions of the body referred to above.

Art. IV—The new organization shall maintain the present personnel and none of them shall have the right to relinquish his position without [permission].

[**Art. V & VI** provided fines, prison terms up to 3 years & loss of pensions for contravention of the decree.]

Egyptian Administrators Named

The Egyptian Govt. July 26 named Dr. Helmi Bahgat Badawi, ex-delegate to the Suez Co. Bd. of Directors, & Col. Mahmoud Yunes as chairman & vice chairman, respectively, of the new Egyptian Suez Canal authority. Port Said offices of the Suez Co. were seized July 26 by Suez Canal Gov. Mohammed Riad with the aid of 3 army officers & several policemen. Other bureaus in Cairo, Suez & Ismailia were taken over the same day. Martial law was declared in the Canal Zone July 27.

Britain, France, U.S. React

Govts. of Britain & France, countries chiefly involved in co-ownership of the seized company, formally protested nationalization of the canal July 27. British Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden & French Premier Guy Mollet summoned their Cabinet members & military leaders for emergency sessions. Eden told the House of Commons July 27 that Britain was studying retaliatory measures against Egypt in consultation with France, Commonwealth nations & the U.S.

The British note to Egypt July 27 attacked Egypt's "arbitrary action, which constitutes a serious threat to the freedom of navigation on a waterway of vital international importance." "The responsibility for the consequences," Britain said, "must rest entirely upon the Egyptian Govt."

The U.S. State Dept. said July 27 that the U.S. was "consulting urgently" with "other Govts. concerned" on the "far-reaching implications" of the seizure. [See p. 250A3]

French Forgn. Min. Christian Pineau told Egyptian Amb.to-France Kamal Eddin Abdel Nabi July 27 that "the French Govt. has noticed repeatedly that the Egyptian dictator has failed to fulfill his word of honor." Pineau's statement was termed "inadmissable" and the French & British notes were rejected by Egypt July 27. French officials were reported considering July 27 a plan to bring the nationalization before the UN Security Council or Intl. Court of Justice at The Hague.

Egypt Bars World Court Test

Egyptian Commerce Min. Mohammed Abu Nosseir said July 27 that "the Intl. Court of Justice has no jurisdiction over this matter" & that any cases contesting Egypt's right to nationalize the canal would be tried in Egyptian courts. Nosseir said that Suez Canal Co. shareholders would be compensated at closing prices on the Paris Bourse July 26—reportedly 73,000 francs ($208).

Nasser Defies Western Powers

Nasser warned in Cairo July 28 that Western interference with the canal's seizure "will cause obstruction of navigation." Nasser said that "we shall meet force with force and will fight to the last drop of blood to protect our independence, freedom & rights." Nasser rejected French & British protests & said that, "as to the impoliteness of France & the rudeness of her Forgn. Min., I shall leave it to the Algerian nationalists to answer the French." The Algerians, Nasser said, would "give France a lesson in manners." [See p. 197F3]

Financial Maneuvers Result

The Suez Canal Co. July 27 called on banks holding the firm's assets to

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes of FACTS ON FILE with Cumulative Index.

Week in Headlines

International

Egypt nationalized Suez Canal to use profits to build Aswan dam; Britan, France denounced seizure, gained tentative U.S. & Soviet support for internationalizing canal.

Hammarskjöld ended 2d mission to bolster Arab-Israeli truce.

Burma reported border violation by Chinese Reds.

Italian liner Andrea Doria *sunk off Massachusetts after collision with Swedish* Stockholm; *50 dead or missing.*

United States

Kefauver quit race for Democratic nomination for President, asked supporters to back Stevenson.

Stassen obtained leave as Presidential aide to push drive against renomination of Vice Pres. Nixon.

84th Congress adjourned after passing $4 billion foreign aid program, Social Security liberalization, 35,000-unit-a-yr. public housing program, flood insurance plan; postage rate raise, immigration law revisions killed.

Steelworkers & major companies reached basic terms for settlement of month-long strike.

6 Red leaders convicted of Smith Act violation.

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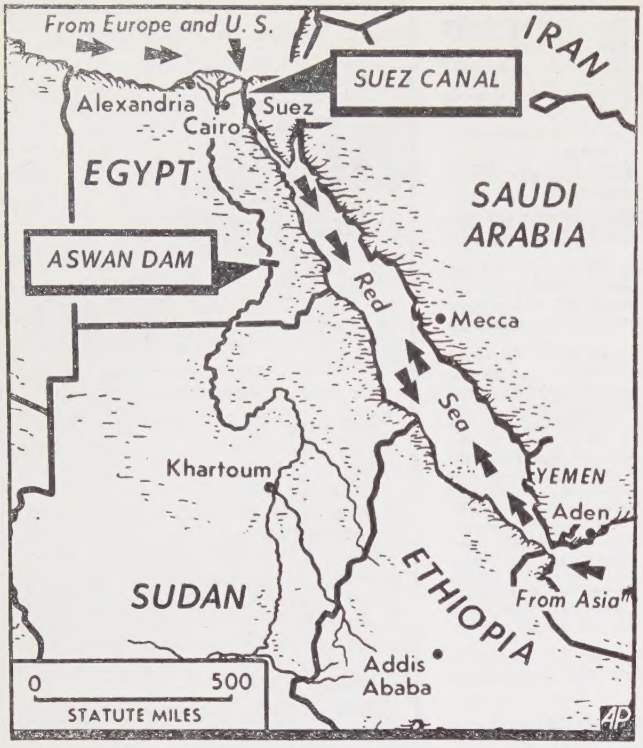

Wide World

Map shows locations of Suez Canal, seized by Egyptian Govt. from international controlling company July 26, and site for Aswan High Dam on upper Nile River, which Egypt proposed to build with canal proceeds.

refuse to honor the Egyptian decree. The company told its employes, including 350 French, 135 British & 2 Americans, to accept instructions only from the company & "execute only the tasks strictly necessary to the functioning of traffic."

The British Treasury July 28 blocked all Suez Canal Co., Egyptian state & private assets in British banks after a night meeting by Prime Min. Eden, Exchequer Chancellor Harold Macmillan & Forgn. Secy. Selwyn Lloyd. The order, which applied to funds released to Egypt by agreement from £110 million remaining in frozen World War II balances of the Egyptian Natl. Bank, barred deposits to or withdrawals from the blocked accounts, subject to the exchange control system.

Reports from London July 28 said that over 50% of the Egyptian Natl. Bank's £100 million ($280 million) in long-term investments was in sterling accounts outside Egypt & therefore frozen. Egypt's foreign trade was said to amount to £150 million ($420 million) yearly, with 80% of it conducted through sterling accounts. More than 50% of the Suez Canal Co.'s £35 million ($98 million) in yearly tolls was paid into London banks in sterling.

The French Govt. July 28 issued a 2d protest on the canal seizure, then July 29 froze $1.285 billion worth of Egyptian assets in France. In doing this, France was said to have ignored the existence of larger French accounts in Egypt. Paris reports July 27 said Forgn. Min. Pineau favored possible re-occupation of the Canal Zone if Britain would join in the move.

Vice Chrmn. Yunes of the Egyptian Suez Canal authority July 28 ordered all Suez Canal tolls paid to the Egyptian Govt. through designated banks in London, Paris & Egypt. Egyptian Commerce Min. Nosseir said July 28 that all ships refusing payment to the new administration would be barred from the Canal. Dep. Forgn. Min. Abdel Hassan said July 29 that all shipping was proceeding through the canal normally.

Egypt July 29 banned all exports to Britain or British colonies & halted shipment of all sterling trade goods. The embargo on sterling-paid exports was rescinded July 30 after Nasser reportedly ordered reloading of 4 vessels whose cargoes of cotton & rice for Britain had been unloaded at Alexandria July 29. An Egyptian Finance Ministry spokesman said July 30 that trade with Britain would depend on the "honor of both sides."

Egypt Promises Open Canal

Wing Cmndr. Ali Sabry, aide to Nasser, told reporters July 31 that "freedom of navigation in the Suez Canal" was not "involved in any manner" in the nationalization proceedings. Sabry cited Nasser's assurances that Egypt would honor the Suez convention of 1888 & the Anglo-Egyptian agreement of 1954 [see Vol. XIV, p. 252C2]. Sabry said that Egypt had received no formal notice of British & French proposals for an Intl. Suez Canal board, but that Egypt would "study those proposals when we receive them officially & answer them in due time." Sabry conceded that London & Paris banks were refusing checks in the name of Egypt's new canal authority.

The seized Suez Canal Co. notified shippers Aug. 1 that "in view of the acts of force" it could not be responsible for safe operation of the canal. It warned that tolls paid to the Egyptian Govt. would not be credited.

Britain to Hold Bases

London dispatches said July 28 that British Cabt. & military chiefs had decided to "meet force with force" if Egypt attempted to seize Britain's remaining Suez Zone military installations. The Admiralty said July 28 that the cruiser *Jamaica* had broken off a visit to Alexandria to rejoin the Mediterranean fleet & the destroyer *Diana* would join the cruiser *Kenya* at Aden July 30. The Admiralty said "it would be right to assume" the shifts were linked to the Suez crisis. [See p. 251B1]

Western Powers Weigh Action

The U.S. State Dept. announced July 28 that Dep. State Undersecy. Robert Murphy had left for London talks on the canal seizure with British & French leaders. Murphy had conferred with Pres. Eisenhower July 28 & been in touch with State Secy. John Foster Dulles, who was at the Peruvian inauguration. Dulles, in Washington July 29, said that the canal nationalization was "a grievous blow to international confidence," that the action "could affect operation of the canal itself" & become "a matter of deep concern to the U.S. as one of the maritime nations."

(The U.S. protested July 28 against "the many intemperate, inaccurate & misleading statements" about the U.S. "by the President of Egypt," "particularly in his Alexandria speech delivered on July 26." Egyptian Amb.-to-U.S. Ahmed Hussein July 26 refused to accept the note from Acting State Secy. Herbert Hoover Jr. on grounds that he had not yet received texts of the Nasser statements.)

Murphy, accompanied by Adm. Walter F. Bone, C-in-C of U.S. Naval forces in the Eastern Atlantic & Mediterranean, arrived in London July 29 & began talks with British Forgn. Secy. Selwyn Lloyd & French Forgn. Min. Pineau. London dispatches said July 29 that France had pressed for U.S. backing in a show of force at Suez, opposed by Britain for fear U.S. intervention would rally the USSR to Egypt's defense. French sources said July 29 that staff talks were underway on joint Franco-British military action in case the Suez crisis deteriorated.

International Agency Planned

Reports on the 3-power meetings said July 30 that Britain & France had outlined views on a permanent international control body for the canal. Britain & France were said July 30 to be ready to concede Egyptian nationalization & management of the canal provided its operation would be subject to international control with provisions for enforcement. The U.S. was said July 30 to have the international proposals under "sympathetic study" & London sources reported the USSR in favor of the plan.

Dulles to London

State Secy. Dulles left for the London talks July 31 after a White House meeting in which Pres. Eisenhower asked his intervention "in view of the importance of the matter." Immediately following Dulles' departure, the U.S. Treasury applied temporary licensing controls to all Egyptian Govt. & Suez Canal Co. accounts in

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U.S. banks (estimated at $62 million) "pending determination of the ownership of these assets."

Britain Stops Arms to Egypt

British Prime Min. Eden told the House of Commons July 30 that all arms shipments to Egypt had been stopped. Eden warned that Britain could not accept the control of Suez by "a single power, which could . . . exploit it purely for purposes of national policy." Eden warned Egypt against holding British employees of the Suez Canal Co. under duress. [See p. 226B1]

Britain Makes Naval Moves

The British Admiralty said July 31 that "certain naval moves" had been ordered to meet the possibility of trouble in the Suez Canal area. London reports said that standby or sailing orders had been issued to 3 light carriers & a cruiser in British home ports, that units were being redeployed in the Mediterranean & 4 troopships (destinations not specified) had been ordered to bypass the Suez Canal & proceed via the Cape of Good Hope.

(U.S. State & Navy Dept. officials July 28-30 denied that standby [24 hr. notice] orders had been given the U.S. 6th Fleet for evacuation of U.S. civilians from the Eastern Mediterranean.) [See p. 150A2]

Mollet Denounces Nasser

French Premier Guy Mollet July 31 denounced Nasser as a "would-be dictator" & imitator of Adolf Hitler. He quoted from a Nasser pamphlet that called for "efforts to unite the Arab world from the Atlantic Ocean to the Persian Gulf." Mollet said that France & its allies were determined to launch "an energetic & severe riposte" to Nasser's ambitions. The Natl. Assembly voted 422-150 July 31 (Communists opposed) for firm action against Egypt. [See p. 111A1]

Reds Moderately Pro-Egypt

The Soviet press & radio sympathetically reported the canal nationalization July 27, but omitted specific references to Soviet offers of aid for the Aswan High Dam project in reports of Nasser's speech July 28. Moscow newspapers July 28 quoted Nasser as having said that Egyptian arms purchases had been made in the USSR as well as Czechoslovakia. *Pravda* July 29 hailed the Suez seizure as having made Egypt "master of its own destiny." [See p. 242B3]

Soviet CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev told a rally in the new Lenin Sports Stadium in Moscow July 31 that the seizure was legal. He attacked "unreasonable voices" for demanding military action. Khrushchev said that the West should recognize the move as "in the spirit of the times" & expressed confidence in the "commonsense, experience & political sobriety" of Britain & France. "We too," Khrushchev said, "are interested in free navigation of the Suez." [See p. 226D2]

Other Reactions

Canadian External Affairs Secy. Lester B. Pearson told the House of Commons in Ottawa July 28 that Canada, while condemning the Suez seizure, had urged solution of the dispute through the UN. [See p. 150C2] . . . **Ceylonese** Prime Min. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike was reported July 28 to be prepared to call a mid-August meeting of the Colombo Powers (Ceylon, India, Pakistan, Burma & Indonesia) to study the Suez problem. [See p. 149B2] . . . **Gold Coast** leaders were reported apprehensive July 29 that Egypt's seizure of the Suez Canal would discourage foreign private investment needed for the Gold Coast's £231 million ($647 million) Volta R. hydroelectric - aluminum smelting project. [See p. 177A3] . . . **Indian** Forgn. Office spokesmen denied July 28 that Suez nationalization had been discussed at the Nehru-Tito-Nasser conference July 18-19 in Brioni or the Cairo talks July 20 between Nasser & Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlad Nehru. [See p. 241B1-G2] . . . **Iraqi** Govt. sources were reported July 30 to be "enthusiastic" over the Egyptian action on Suez. [See p. 241D2] . . . **Lebanese** Premier Abdullah Yaffi said July 30 that his Govt. approved the Suez seizure. [See p. 241D2] . . . **Spain's** Falangist party press July 29 attacked British Mid-East policy & said that Spain would support Egypt if the seizure came before the UN. [See p. 110C-D2] . . . **Sudanese** Premier Abdullah Khalil said July 29 that the nationalization was "a daring step & I wish Egypt success." [See p. 242F2] . . . **Syrian** Parlt. July 30 unanimously approved a resolution of "full support" for the Egyptian action. [See p. 199B2] . . . **Turkish** newspapers denounced Nasser's move July 29 as a threat to Turkey. [See p. 241D2] . . . **Yugoslav** newspaper *Borba* said July 29 that arguments against the nationalization were "seriously deficient." Belgrade's *Politika* July 29 asked a solution through negotiation. [See p. 241B1-F2]

FACTS ON SUEZ CANAL

Construction of 103-mi., 36-foot-deep canal grew out of 18th Century Franco-British rivalry for Indian trade. Possible routes for a canal across the Suez Isthmus, studied by French engineer Charles Lapère during Napoleon's occupation of Egypt, came to attention of Ferdinand Marie de Lesseps, French vice consul at Alexandria, in 1832. De Lesseps obtained first concession to build canal in 1854, renewed it in 1856, floated original Suez Co. shares in 1858, began digging operations in 1859. Canal was opened to traffic Nov. 17, 1869.

Controlled by private company board composed of 16 French, 9 British, 5 Egyptian, one Dutch & one U.S. directors, canal is operated under 9-power convention—signed in Constantinople (Istanbul) in 1888—stipulating that canal be "free & open, in time of war as in time of peace, to every vessel of commerce or of war, without distinction of flag." Suez Canal Co. was capitalized in 1858 with 400,000 shares valued at 500 gold francs. British Govt. held 176,602 shares as result of purchase of Khedive Tewfik of Egypt's holdings in 1875 by British Prime Min. Benjamin Disraeli. Stock split in 1924 raised total shares to 800,000, each with par value of 250 gold francs ($81.67) & British Govt. holdings to 353,204 shares (44%). Of remaining stock, 78% is reportedly owned by private French stockholders, 22% by individuals in other countries, including an estimated 2,000-2,500 shares in U.S. Suez Co. shares were traded on Paris Bourse in 1955 at between $267.20 & 355.70.

Average tolls for passage through canal by T-2 type tanker: $5,200 laden, $2,400 under ballast. Use of canal reduces distance between New York & Red Sea ports by 6,700 mi., between other U.S. ports & Persian Gulf by 3,500 mi. Suez Co.'s income in 1955 was reported at $98,682,442, expenditures at $52,297,584; $30.5 million was distributed as dividends, $5 million paid Egyptian Govt. under canal concession.

OTHER WORLD NEWS

UN Secy. Vs. Palestine Strife

UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld July 26 issued a "strong appeal" to Israel & the Arab states to enforce cease fire promises made during his 2d Middle Eastern trip July 19-23. His appeal followed the wounding July 24 of 2 Canadian UN truce observers & the shooting July 25 of UN truce team chief Lt. Col. Eric H. Thalin, of Sweden, by Jordanian villagers while he was investigating a clash near Jerusalem. Danish UN civilian truce observer Svend Rasmussen, 30, was reported killed July 28 in detonation of a mine on the Israeli side of the Gaza Strip frontier. [See p. 242A1-2]

Hammarskjöld landed in New York from Geneva July 27 & said that he would "devote all my attention" to obtaining peace in the Middle East.

Jordanian Defense Ministry spokesmen said July 30 that Jordan would attempt to oust Maj. Gen. E. L. M. Burns as Palestine truce chief on grounds of pro-Israeli bias. Jordan had boycotted the Israeli-Jordanian Mixed Armistice Comm. July 15-17 after the group voted to support Israeli condemnation of a July 9 Jordanian raid in which 2 Israelis were killed. Israeli delegates charged July 26 before the UN Security Council that Jordan had been guilty of 101 border violations since signature of the Apr. 26 cease fire. [See p. 142C3]

Israeli Premier David Ben-Gurion said in a July 25 *N. Y. Herald Tribune* interview that if the UN did not stop the Arab states' "policy of terrorism", Israel alone would "punish" the "perpetrators of these crimes." Israeli Forgn. Min. Golda Mayer* met with Gen. Burns July 27 & demanded that the UN take strong steps to halt Jordanian raids. [See p. 242B-G1]

(The Soviet oil export trust Soyuzneftexport July 17 signed an agreement with the Israeli fuel firms Delek & Palestine Electric Co. for delivery of $18 to $20 million worth of Soviet oil, estimated as 40% of Israel's oil needs for 1957.) [See p. 226F2]

Burma Says Chinese Take Area

The Burmese Govt. reported July 31 that at least 500 Chinese Communist frontier troops had occupied a 1,000-sq.-mi. triangular area from Putao (Ft. Hertz) to Kunlong in Kachin & Wa States, northeastern Burma. The Burmese said their troops had clashed with the Chinese at several points and that the rival forces faced each other on a line 100 mi. east of Lashio. Burmese Forgn. Ministry officials indicated that they did not regard the threat as serious and said they were negotiating with the Red Chinese for withdrawal of their troops. Burmese military officials said the Chinese recently had strengthened their Burmese border forces. [See p. 186B1; Vol. XV, 82B3]

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* Forgn. Min. Meyerson July 25 changed her name to Golda Mayer (Hebrew for "to light up") at the suggestion of Premier Ben-Gurion, who had reportedly urged all Israeli leaders to take Hebrew names.

POLITICS

Kefauver Quits Race

Indorses Stevenson

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.), 53 July 26, who had won an estimated 167-200 of the 1,372 Dem. Natl. Convention delegate votes, withdrew July 31 from the race for the Democratic Presidential nomination and urged the nomination of Adlai E. Stevenson.

Kefauver announced to a hurriedly-called news conference in Washington: After a 7-mo. campaign he had "come to believe that there is a widespread feeling that the Democratic Party can win the coming Presidential election if it can present a unified & aggressive front to the voters . . . Surveying my present situation realistically, I have concluded that I can make a great contribution toward that unity . . . by withdrawing my name from consideration for the office of President at this time, and asking my supporters to whole-heartedly give their backing to Gov. Adlai Stevenson, who alone, with me, was willing to take his cause to the people in almost as many primaries as I did."

Wide World
KEFAUVER

Concedes Stevenson's Lead

Kefauver noted that Stevenson had polled about 3 million votes in primaries, or "over 600,000 more votes than I secured," and that "reliable, nationwide polls show that most of the Democratic & independent voters want him to be nominated." Kefauver conceded that Stevenson was supported by "the majority of the Democratic party leaders" and had "picked up additional support from several convention states since the primaries concluded." He said that Stevenson "could be stopped only by throwing the convention into a deadlock," and "I no longer harbor any misgivings" about Stevenson's ability to "lead the party to victory."

(Kefauver had said July 29 in recording a TV interview with Rep. Kenneth B. Keating [R., N. Y.] for upstate New York stations: Stevenson forces were not "anywhere near having enough delegates" to clinch the nomination, and "I [Kefauver] have very good secondary support in the favorite son states; my strength should increase right along." Kefauver told Keating that it "is not in my calculations at all" to become a candidate for Vice Presidential nomination.) [See p. 245F3]

Urges Primary System

Kefauver strongly indorsed the "primary system of electing delegates to party conventions" and called for "a universal & uniform primary system throughout the country."

Stevenson Expresses Gratitude

Stevenson said in Chicago July 31 he had no advance notice that Kefauver would withdraw from the race although the Senator's move "was not a complete surprise." He expressed "gratitude" to Kefauver for his "gracious & spontaneous expression of support." Stevenson said Kefauver "has often expressed his approval of the Presidential primaries and he has been as good as his word. . . . We share a grave anxiety about drift at home & deterioration abroad under a faltering leadership & a divided party."

James A. Finnegan, Stevenson's campaign manager, predicted that Stevenson would win nomination on the first covention ballot through strength gained from Kefauver's indorsement. (The *N. Y. Times* reported July 29 a nationwide survey by its correspondents indicating that Stevenson held 404½, Kefauver 200, Harriman 141 of the 1,372 Dem. Natl. Convention votes.) [See p. 245G2-E3]

Harriman Claims Gain

Gov. Averell Harriman, in New York July 31, predicted that he would get "at least half" of the convention delegates pledged to Kefauver, despite the Senator's call for support of Stevenson, and "from indications I have now received I believe it will be more." Harriman said he would remain in the race against Stevenson "until the last ballot is counted." He declared that "Sen. Kefauver's withdrawal clears the air—the issues are now clear and we're ready for the fight." "I stand for the only principles which will win in this campaign . . . the principles of Franklin D. Roosevelt & Harry S. Truman."

(Harriman, campaigning in a Democratic Day speech at the Champaign Ill. County Fair July 25, accused the Eisenhower Admin. of trying to turn eastern dairy farmers against midwestern grain farmers by blaming dairy farmers' income troubles on feed prices. He called for "price supports & production payments . . . designed to encourage family farming & not industrial-type farming.") [See p. 245D2-C3]

Other Democratic Developments

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.), in a letter July 29 to Rep. Eugene J. McCarthy (D., Minn.), authorized his friends to "work actively in my behalf" for the Democratic nomination for Vice President. [See pp. 236C, G3, 77F1] . . . Gov. Albert B. (Happy) Chandler (Ky.) conferred in Kansas City July 26 with Harry S. Truman to seek the ex-President's support for the Democratic Presidential nomination. Truman avoided indorsing Chandler, said instead that the Dem. Natl. Convention would be "an open convention" and that it "won't be hard" to "nominate a ticket that will beat the Republicans this fall." [See pp. 222D1, 128G3] . . . The Virginia Dem. State Convention in Richmond July 27 chose an uninstructed 32-vote Natl. Convention delegation regarded as favorable to Stevenson. . . . Sen. Price Daniel led in a 6-candidate Texas Dem. gubernatorial primary July 29 but was forced into a runoff Aug. 25 with ex-Judge Ralph Yarborough of Austin. Daniel was pro-Eisenhower, Yarborough pro-Stevenson in 1952. [See p. 153C2]

Stassen Takes Campaign Leave

A "leave of absence without compensation for 4 weeks" was granted Harold E. Stassen by Pres. Eisenhower July 31 when Stassen flew to Gettysburg, Pa. to discuss his anti-Nixon drive with the President. The White House, in announcing Stassen's leave, said the Presidential disarmament assistant wanted "the time & the opportunity to pursue certain political activities without involving his official position or the White House."

Stassen said after his talk with the President that "I have been neither rebuked nor encouraged, approved or disapproved" for his active opposition to renomination of Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon, and that he believed his campaign on behalf of Mass. Gov. Christian A. Herter meant that "the Republican convention will now be open."

Stassen had said July 25 that he would abandon his campaign only if the President, who had pronounced Nixon acceptable as his 1956 running mate, expressed a definite preference for the Vice President. Stassen also disclosed July 26 that he would take a new private poll on Herter vs. Nixon sentiment. He disclosed that contributions toward the poll had been received from J. F. Johnson of Racine, Wis. (Johnson Wax Co. president), Carl Stiefel of St. Louis, Bailie Vinson of Tulsa, Okla., Elroy W. Bromwich (GOP Natl. Com. member from Missouri) & Adolph Tiogo of New York (Lennen & Newell adv. agency president)—all GOP Natl. Convention delegates except Tiogo. Vinson wired Nixon July 27 that he had contributed $1,000 to Stassen's poll but believed that "any poll taken will reveal your [Nixon's] tremendous strength."

In a speech to the Natl. Press Club in Washington July 31, Stassen said he was acting "as an individual & not as a representative of the President" in opposing Nixon's renomination and that he objected to Nixon "basically" because he thought the Vice President's name on the 1956 GOP ticket would cost the President "millions of votes."

Renounces Personal Ambitions

Stassen said July 29 when interviewed on CBS-TV's *Face the Nation* that he would renounce all personal ambitions to be President or Vice President. He answered affirmatively when asked if the renunciation was "forever." He said that in his private survey on prospective running mates for the President, names submitted besides Nixon's & Herter's included

those of Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., Asst. to the Pres. Sherman Adams, Treasury Secy. George M. Humphrey, Sen. William F. Knowland (Calif.) & Gov. Arthur B. Langlie (Wash.). [See p. 244E2]

Herter Avoids Disclaimer

Herter issued a statement in Boston July 25 that did not refer to himself as a possible choice for Vice Presidential nomination. He confirmed GOP Natl. Chrmn. Leonard Hall's previous announcement that he had agreed to nominate Nixon at the Natl. Convention. He praised Nixon "as a legislator" & for having "given outstanding service & lent new importance to the office of Vice President," noted that Nixon was "clearly acceptable to the President" and said he would "consider its a privilege to make the nominating speech for this valuable member of the Eisenhower team." [See p. 244F3]

Nixon Gets More Support

Ex-N.Y. Gov. Thomas E. Dewey said July 25 he regarded Nixon's renomination as "all settled." A statement signed or supported by 180 Republican members of the House & made public July 28 indorsed renomination of "the Eisenhower-Nixon team" [see p. 245E1], and Sen. Barry Goldwater (Ariz.), Republican campaign leader in the Senate, suggested July 28 that the GOP give Stassen a "transfer" to the Democratic Party for "trying to create dissention in an otherwise harmonious" GOP. [See p. 244E1]

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Sen. Eugene D. Millikin (R., Colo.), 65, a victim of arthritis, announced July 25 he would not seek reelection this year because of his health. He had served in the Senate since 1942, been chairman of the Republican Senatorial Conf. for 10 years & Senate Finance Com. chairman in the 83d Congress (1953-54). His service was lauded by many Senators, including Dems. Walter F. George (Ga.) & Lyndon Johnson (Tex.), in Senate speeches July 25. The Colo. State Republican Convention July 28 nominated ex-Gov. Dan Thornton, 46, for Millikin's Senate seat. (Democratic candidates in a Sept. 11 Colorado Senatorial primary: ex-Agri. Secy. Charles F. Brannan, ex-Congressman John A. Carroll.) [See p. 245G2, E3; Vol. XV, 3C3]

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CONGRESS

Session Adjourned

The 84th Congress adjourned its 2d session *sine die* when the Senate completed its business at midnight July 27. It had been in session since Jan. 3. Sen. Lyndon S. Johnson (D., Tex.), majority leader, said more legislation had been passed in less time than at any session of Congress in 10 years: 2,842 measures in 1,346 hr. 56 min. in session.

The Dem. Natl. Com., in a review of accomplishments of the 84th Congress under Democratic leadership, said July 29 that it had been marked by Pres. Eisenhower's "opposition" to Democratic "humanitarian programs" such as liberalized Social Security & a higher minimum wage, and that "the Republican Party & the powerful lobbies carried the day" against Democratic measures against private profiteering on natural resources. Sen. William F. Knowland (Calif.), Senate minority leader, said Democrats had blocked action on aid to schools, civil rights, liberalized immigration policies & Hawaiian statehood, while the President had won on such Eisenhower programs as highways development & the Upper Colorado reclamation project due to "public approval of his recommendations & strong support" from Republicans in Congress.

Principal Results of 2d Session of 84th Congress Jan. 3-July 27

PASSED

Foreign Aid—$3,766,570,000 in new funds plus $240,000,000 in carry-over funds, for total of $4,006,570,000 in fiscal 1957.
Defense—$34.6 billion in fiscal 1957, including $900 million for Air Force unwanted by Eisenhower Admin.
Agriculture—$1,200,000,000 "soil bank" plan (see VETOED below).
Highways—$33,480,000,000, 16-yr. program financed by gasoline, tire taxes.
Social Security—Old age pensions for women at 62, totally disabled at 50; coverage for most self-employed professionals.
Housing—35,000 Federally-subsidized units a year for 2 years.
Reclamation—$756,000,000 Upper Colorado River Basin project.
Atomic—Construction of $37,000,000 atomic-powered merchant ship.
Flood Insurance—$7,500,000,000 Federal-state program.
Taxes—Present income & excise levies retained except for exemptions from tax on admissions under 91c., transportation fares under 61c.
National Debt—Temporary ceiling of $278,000,000,000.
Kidnapping—FBI entry into investigations after 24 hours, not 7 days.
Narcotics—Penalties up to death for sale to minors.
Govt. Salaries—Raises for high executives, postal workers (see VETOED below).
Customs—Procedure revised & simplified.
Mergers—Curb on expansion of bank holding companies.

REJECTED OR DELAYED

Schools—Eisenhower's school-construction aid bill carrying Powell Amend. barring application to segregated schools (passed by House, died in Senate).
Civil Rights—Admin. bill to set up investigating commission & Justice Dept. section to deal with complaints of violations (passed by House, died in Senate).
Resources—Govt. construction of Hell's Canyon Dam (defeated in Senate), Colorado River Fryingpan-Arkansas irrigation project (killed in House July 26).
Hawaii—Admission to statehood (delayed in House Interior Com. June 12; Pres. Eisenhower did not recommend & neither house acted on admission of Alaska to statehood).
Postal Rates—Increase in first-class & air mail (passed by House, killed in Senate committee).
Labor—Taft-Hartley Act amendment (held in committee in both houses; Senate Labor Com. refused to send bill to floor June 13).
Health—National reinsurance plan (held in committee in both houses).
Immigration—McCarran-Walter Act revision; admission of more refugees (latter passed by Senate, blocked in House without final action).
Atomic—$400,000,000 program for Govt. development of peacetime power reactors (defeated in House).
Loyalty—Subjecting Govt. employes on non-sensitive jobs to security risk regulations & authorizing states to prosecute sedition cases—both overruled under present law by Supreme Court (held in committee).
Veterans—Increased pension payments for service-connected disability & added benefits to World War I veterans for non-service-connected disabilities (passed by House, not acted upon by Senate).
Org. for Trade Cooperation—Approval of U.S. membership (delayed in Senate).
Elections—Curbs on campaign spending; revision of Electoral College & reapportionment of delegates (delayed in both houses).

VETOED

Natural Gas—Release of independent producers from Federal control.
Agriculture—Rigid 90%-of-parity price supports (see PASSED above).
Postal Pay—15% increase (see PASSED—Govt. Salaries above).
Military Base Construction—Congressional committee pre-approval of projects.

INVESTIGATED

Defense Dept. & Armed Forces—Planning on new weapons, U.S. performance in matching Soviet gains.
Natural Gas Lobby—Efforts to secure passage of natural gas decontrol bill (see VETOED above).
Al Serena—Mining company's use of western forest lands.
Automobile Sales Practices—Manufacturers' relations with dealers (resulted in passage of bill to permit dealers' suits against makers exerting "unfair" pressure).
Govt. Information Policy—Restriction of news.
Trade with Communists—Govt. policies permitting enlargement of East-West trade, particularly with Red China.
Television—Charges of network monopoly.
Chotiner—Representation of clients before Govt. by ex-Nixon campaign manager.
Commercial Aviation—Alleged obstruction of improvements in CAA operations.

Legislative Actions

Foreign Aid—The Senate, by voice vote, completed passage July 27 of a foreign aid appropriation totalling $3,766,570 in new funds, plus $240 million in carry-over funds—a total of $4,006,570,000 as against $4.9 billion first requested by the President—for the fiscal year begun July 1. The compromise measure was approved by a Senate-House Conference Com. July 25 and passed by House voice vote July 26. It provided $2.017 billion for military aid (vs. $3 billion requested by the President), $1.162 billion for defense-support aid, $15.5 million for UN technical aid. It retained a rider inserted by the Senate that barred new military aid to Yugoslavia (except for spare parts & replacements) but did not affect $100 million worth of Yugoslav military aid scheduled but not yet delivered, or a $17 million item for Yugoslav economic aid. [See p. 246E-G1]

Social Security—The House & Senate, acting by voice vote, passed & sent to the President July 31 a bill, opposed by the Admin., to make women eligible

for old-age pensions & survivors' benefits at 62 & totally disabled workers at 50. The measure provided: maximum benefits for widows at 62, 75% benefits for wives of retired workers at 62, 80% benefits for working women retiring at 62, maximum benefits for women in the 2 latter groups at 65; Social Security coverage extended to 200,000 self-employed professional persons previously excluded from old age & survivors' insurance (a feature recommended by the President), with dentists, osteopaths [see p. 247D2], lawyers & veterinarians included in the new coverage, medical doctors the only major self-employed group still excluded; Social Security taxes on the first $4,200 of annual earnings raised by ¼ of 1% (to 2½%) for both employers & employes, ⅜ of 1% (to 3⅜%) for the self-employed; $65 million a year in federal grants to states for medical care for needy persons—a recommendation of the President's. [See p. 237G1]

Housing—The Senate & House, by voice votes, passed & sent to the President July 27 a bill to: federally subsidize 35,000 new low-rent public housing units a year for 2 years (as proposed by the President); give the Fed. Housing Admin. $3 billion in mortgage insurance authority this fiscal year; extend & increase programs for providing military & college housing; let churches, fraternal organizations, labor unions & other non-profit groups borrow up to $8,100 per family unit (covering 90% of replacement cost) to provide more housing for aged persons; broaden the Fed. Mortgage Assn.'s authority to buy mortgages from private lenders so as to encourage their making housing loans; let the Fed. Housing Com. increase from 3 to 5 years the maximum term of improvement or repair loans on one-family dwellings; raise the maximum permissible loans for improvements from $2,500 to $3,500 on one-family homes, from $10,000 to $15,000 on multiple family dwellings; raise the mortgage maximum on rental housing from $7,200 to $8,100 a unit on one- to 4-family dwellings, from $7,500 to $8,400 a unit on elevator multiple-unit buildings. (The Senate, originally in favor of a 135,000-unit-a-year public housing program, accepted a House cut to 35,000 units a year.) [See p. 195B2]

Military Base Construction — The Senate & House completed passage July 26 of a substitute bill authorizing a $2.1 billion military base construction program without the provision—vetoed by Pres. Eisenhower—that Congressional Armed Services Coms. must be given an opportunity to block Defense Dept. plans to let housing contracts. The Senate adopted a modified version of the restriction—accepted by the House—that required written reports to the committees by the Defense Secy. on projected housing contracts 6 months ahead of contract-letting dates, thus giving Congress a chance to legislate against projects it opposed. [See p. 236B-D2]

Flood Insurance—The House & Senate July 27 passed a compromise bill providing for an "experimental" flood insurance loan program totalling $5 billion and a $2.5 billion authorization for federal loans to flood victims. The bill sent to the President authorized: direct federal flood insurance or reinsurance to support private policies, with a $3 billion limit which the President could increase by $2 billion; Govt. payment of 40% of flood insurance premiums; insurance coverage & loans totaling up to $250,000 for one individual, $10,000 on a single dwelling; creation of an office of flood insurance commissioner, who would decide insurance premium rates, under the Housing & Home Finance Agency. The bill required that states participating in the program contribute 50% of the subsidy amount to the insurance reserve after 3 years. [See p. 194D1]

Taxes—The Senate completed passage July 26 of a bill to exempt from the 10% federal transportation tax all railway & bus fares not exceeding 60¢ (instead of the previous limit of 35¢). Both Houses passed & sent the President July 26 a bill to exempt from the 10% federal amusement tax all theater admissions of not more than 90¢ (instead of the previous limit of 50¢). [See p. 101B3]

Govt. Pay—Both houses passed July 26 a compromise bill to raise the salary of a Cabinet member to $25,000 a year from $22,500, & that of a top-bracket Civil Service employe to $16,000 from $14,800. Pay increases for other high-ranking Govt. executives outside Civil Service also were authorized, and the bill provided for creation of 150 new scientific & technical positions carrying a salary of $15,000 a year. Retirement & survivor benefits for 2 million federal employes were increased and their retirement-fund contribution raised to 6½% from 6%. Pres. Eisenhower had requested the executive-salary increases last year to help the Govt. to compete with private industry. [See p. 12A3]

Other Measures Passed—A 2-yr. extension of federal school aid in crowded defense areas & $378 million to finance it during the 2-yr. period; sent to the President by the House July 25. [See p. 227E2] . . . Authorization for auto dealers to sue manufacturers who "coerce or intimidate" them or fail to act in good faith in maintaining or ending dealer franchises; sent to the President by the Senate July 25. [See p. 87E1] . . . Authorization for the FBI to enter a kidnapping investigation in 24 hours instead of one week, regardless of whether there was evidence of an interstate crime; sent to the President by the Senate July 27. [See p. 240B3] . . . Increasing from 90% to 100% the ceiling on Govt. insurance of mortgage loans for construction of merchant ships—a measure designed to stimulate activity in U.S. shipyards; sent to the President by the House July 27. [See p. 20D3]

Legislation Killed—A raise in the first-class postal rate to 4¢ an oz. & the airmail rate to 6¢ an oz., which would have increased postal receipts by an estimated $430 million a year; tabled until next year by a Senate Post Office Subcommittee July 26. [See p. 229E2] . . . Liberalization of the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act & 1953 Refugee Relief Act to increase admissions of immigrants by 18,500 a year by reassigning unused immigration quotas and ease visa requirements for U.S. entry by Iron Curtain escapees; passed by the Senate July 27 but not acted upon by the House. [See p. 129B2] . . . A Defense Dept. request to establish assistant secretariats for research & development in the Army, Navy & AF Depts.; rejected by the Senate Armed Services Com. July 19 as further complicating the defense establishment. [See pp. 228D3-229D1]

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Pres. Eisenhower signed July 30 a bill authorizing a 3-yr., $90 million program of Govt. grants to help build public & non-profit health research facilities although he said it failed to provide an adequate amount or give needed assistance to new facilities for training medical scientists. [See p. 237F2] . . . **Wesley A. d'Ewart,** ex-Republican Rep. from Montana, resigned July 31 as Asst. Interior Secy. after the Senate failed to confirm his appointment. He had been opposed by Democrats as an advocate of "giveaway" of public resources to private interests and charged by Sen. James E. Murray (D., Mont.) with falsely accusing him with Red affiliations when they contested for the Senate in 1954 [See p. 37F1]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Steel Agreement Reached

A memorandum of agreement on basic terms for ending the United Steelworkers' strike was signed in New York July 27 by union president David MacDonald & John Stevens, U.S. Steel vice president representing 12 major companies struck (U.S., Bethlehem, Republic, Youngstown, Jones & Laughlin, Inland, Armco, Great Lakes, Colorado Fuel & Iron, Wheeling, Pittsburgh, Allegheny Ludlum). The strike continued pending completion of new union contracts with the individual companies. The basic terms for the industry agreed upon July 27 included: a 3-year term for new contracts with direct wage increases totaling 45.6¢ an hour over the period; automatic adjustment of wage inequities, unemployment benefit provisions insuring workers with a least 2 years' seniority up to 52 weeks of industry-financed layoff payments; premium Sunday pay; stronger enforcement of the union shop; increased pensions, insurance & vacation benefits. The terms were extended July 28 to 10 iron ore & mining companies employing 300,000 United Steelworkers (Oliver, Pickands-Mather, M. A. Hanna, Cleveland Cliffs, Jones & Laughlin, Inland, Snider, Reserve. St. James, Montreal). [See p. 222E1]

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6 U.S. Communist Party leaders were convicted July 31 in federal court in New York of violating the Smith Act by teaching & advocating overthrow of the U.S. Govt. by force. Their sentencing was scheduled for

Sept. 17 by Judge Alexander Bicks. The 6 found guilty after a 3-mo. jury trial: Alexander Trachtenberg, 72, Intl. Publishers head & ex-CP Natl. Com. member; George Blake Charney, 51, N.Y. State CP acting chrmn.; Sidney Stein, 40, asst. natl. CP labor secy.; Fred M. Fine, 41, CP Natl. Affairs Com. secy.; James Edward Jackson Jr., 41, CP southern regional dir.; William Norman Marron, 53, N.Y. State CP exec. secy. Acquitted: Mrs. Marion Bachrach, 57, a CP public relations director. [See p. 69F3]

Harry P. Cain's resignation as a member of the Subversive Activities Control Board was accepted by Pres. Eisenhower July 25. Cain said in a letter of resignation that his frequent "criticism . . . of our internal security machinery" had upheld "your [the President's] appeals that the dignity of the individual be respected & the humblest person among us be given decent treatment." [See p. 194C2] . . . **Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People** was fined $10,000 by Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones in Montgomery, Ala. July 25 for contempt of court in refusing to produce records on its Alabama activity for hearings in an injunction case against it. The fine automatically was increased to $100,000 July 30 when the NAACP still refused to submit the records. [See p. 185C2] . . . **John O. Bigelow,** 73, ex-N.J. Superior Court judge, was denied N.J. confirmation as a member of the Rutgers U. Board of Governors by the GOP-controlled N.J. Senate July 31 because he had represented a witness (Newark teacher Robert Lowenstein) who invoked the 5th Amend. when questioned by the U.S. House Un-American Activities Com. early this year. Gov. Robert B. Meyner (D.) July 31 denounced the Senate's action as "violating the basic philosophy" of both the state & federal constitutions.

ARTS & SCIENCE

Blood plasma substitutes, such as blood of cadavers and denatured cow & horse serums, were reported in use in the USSR July 26 by Dr. Alexander Brunschwig, cancer surgeon at Memorial Hospital, New York, on his return from a tour of Russian hospitals. He said cadaver blood required no preservatives to prevent clotting, and the serums used by Russian doctors reduced allergic reactions. [See p. 247B3] . . . **Fed. of Amer. Scientists** asked Pres. Eisenhower July 29 to expedite the international exchange of scientific & technical information by adopting measures recommended in a report by Rep. John E. Moss (D., Calif.) House Govt. Operations Subcom. on Info.: (1) change the Export Control Act of 1949 to exempt unclassified scientific information from Commerce Dept. export controls, (2) revive the State Dept.'s scientific attaché program and (3) eliminate the Commerce Dept. Office of Strategic Information. The FAS statement that "free exchange of ideas is essential to stimulate the inventiveness of American technical minds." [See pp. 208E3, 110F1] . . . **U.S. Weather Bureau** announced July 31 it would install 39 new radar units along U.S. coasts from Brownsville, Tex. to Maine to expand its hurricane warning system. The new radars, costing $3,800,000, were to have a 250-mi. range as against the 150-mi. range of old equipment. [See p. 110B2; Vol. XV, 280B2] . . . **Chicago's** polio outbreak had recorded 449 cases & 11 deaths by July 31. A crowd of mothers & children staged what officials described as a "panicky" rush into a Salk vaccine inoculation center in South Side Chicago July 31 after 27 new cases had been reported in 24 hours. [See p. 247C2] . . . **Boston Post** publisher John Fox announced July 28 that the paper no longer was for sale after John S. Bottomley broke off negotiations to buy it. [See p. 240F3] . . . **Russian** Culture Min.'s agreement in principle to an exchange of theatrical talent under which about 500 artists from each country would appear in the other was announced in Moscow July 29 by Billy Rose after talks with Dep. Culture Min. Georgi Orvid. [See pp. 247C3, 188G3] . . . **Radio astronomy** station was scheduled for construction at Green Bank, W.Va. under a program announced in Washington July 25 by the Natl. Science Foundation. $3,500,000 in federal funds had been appropriated to launch the $25 million project. [See p. 187A1] . . . **Prehistoric art** discovery in a cave in southwestern France announced July 20 by paleontologists Louis René Nougier & Romain Norbert was declared a fake July 29 by French speleologist Bernard Pierret. He said he recognized the cave as the Grotto of Miremont, which he had explored 40 times between 1945 & 1949, and that the "art" on its walls had been made by boys with blow torches. [See p. 247E2] . . . **Jan Van Eyck's** 525-yr.-old masterpiece, the Flemish fresco *St. Jerome in His Study* was bought unknowingly by the Detroit Inst. of Art 31 years ago for $18,000, the institute announced July 25 after a study of the painting. [See Vol. XV, p. 435C2]

LEADING JULY FILMS

New York Releases

Foreign Intrigue. European tale of blackmail & collaboration. Screenplay written, directed & produced by Sheldon Reynolds in Eastman Color for United Artists. With Robert Mitchum, Genevieve Paige, Ingrid Tulean, Peter Copley. July 12.

The King & I. Yul Brynner & Deborah Kerr in title roles of Rodgers & Hammerstein musical about English tutor who tried to bring Western values to charming Siamese despot. Screenplay by Ernest Lehman. Directed by Walter Lang. Produced by Charles Brackett in De Luxe Color for 20th Century Fox. With Rita Moreno, Terry Saunders, Rex Thompson. Alan Mowbray, Yuriko. June 29.

Moby Dick. Herman Melville's classic of sea captain's unending search for white whale. Screenplay by Ray Bradbury & John Huston. Directed & produced by Huston in Technicolor for Warners. With Gregory Peck, Richard Basehart, Orson Welles, Leo Genn, Harry Andrews, Freidrich Ledebur, Seamus Kelly. July 4.

Pardners. Dean Martin & Jerry Lewis as 1910 cowpoke & dude who get rid of rustlers. Screenplay by Sidney Sheldon. Directed by Norman Taurog. Songs by Sammy Cahn & Jimmy Van Heusen. Produced by Paul Jones for Paramount. With Lori Nelson, Jeff Morrow, John Baragrey, Agnes Moorehead. July 25.

The Phantom Horse. Japanese film about boy & racehorse he helped raise. Screenplay by Kimyuki Hasegawa & Koji Shima. Directed by Shima. Produced by Masaichi Nagata for Daiei Motion Picture Corp. in Eastman Color. With Yukohiko Iwatare, Ayaki Wakao, Akihiko Yusa, Yoshiro Kitahara. July 24.

Private's Progress. British satire about goldbricking in British Army. Screenplay by Frank Harvey & John Boulting. Directed by John Boulting. Produced by Ray Boulting for Distributors Corp of Amer. With Richard Attenborough, Dennis Price, Ian Carmichael, Terry Thomas. July 23.

Simon & Laura. British comedy about "happily" married TV couple who really hate each other. Screenplay by Peter Blackmore. Directed by Muriel Box. Produced by Teddy Baird for J. Arthur Rank. With Peter Finch. Kay Kendall, Muriel Pavlov, Ian Carmichael. July 2.

Somebody Up There Likes Me. Screen biog. of boxer Rocky Graziano. Screenplay by Ernest Lehman based on Graziano's book. Directed by Robert Wise. Produced by Charles Schnee for MGM. With Paul Newman, Everett Sloane, Pier Angeli, Eileen Heckart, Sal Mineo, Joseph Buloff. July 5.

La Strada. Italian film about itinerant strong man who buys simple-minded girl & comes to love her. Screenplay by Federico Fellini & Tullio Pinelli. Directed by Fellini. Produced by Dino de Laurentiis & Carlo Ponti for Trans-Lux. With Anthony Quinn, Giulietta Masina, Richard Basehart, Aldo Silvani. Livia Venturini. July 16.

OBITUARIES

Jerome Blum, 82, landscape & portrait painter, world traveler, member of Chicago Group of painters & writers; July 23, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

John Bayard Taylor Campbell, 76, west coast newspaperman & author, *Los Angeles Herald & Express* mng. ed. 1933-54; July 27 in Los Angeles.

Domenico Capocaccia, 70, pres. of Italian Press Wireless Co. (Radiostampa); July 29 in Milan.

Robert Alexander Cole, 73, bd. chrmn. & ex-pres. Metropolitan Mutual Assurance ($60 million insurance firm for Negroes); July 27, Chicago.

Robert Young Eaton, 81, pres. Eaton Co., Ltd., largest Canadian dept. store chain; July 28 in Midland, Ont.

Michael Egan, 61, British author & playwright (*The Dominant Sex*); July 27 in London.

Lew Hahn, 74, Natl. Retail Dry Goods Assn. pres. 1947-52, founder Hahn Dept. Stores which later became Allied Stores Corp.; July 26, Point Pleasant, N.J.

William G. Henderson, 77, mgr. & treas. NYC News Assn. (local news coverage) 1926-42, authority on libel law; July 29 in Rockville Centre, N.Y.

Prof. Albert Fischer, 65, Danish pioneer cancer researcher who discovered cancerous growths were not caused by bacteria; July 31 in Copenhagen.

John Lewellen, 46, children's writer who received 1955 Thomas A. Edison award for best science book for children, helped originate *Quiz Kids* as radio & TV show; July 27 in Chicago of leukemia.

Allan Ross MacDougall, 62, author of *Isadora Duncan & Her Russian Days,* editor *Letters of Edna St. Vincent Millay;* July 19 in Paris according to reports July 26.

John McNulty, 60, short-story & non-fiction writer for *The New Yorker* & other magazines, author of *My Son Johnny, The Jackpot;* July 29 in Wakefield, R.I. of heart attack.

Harry Mendel, 63, Intl. Boxing Club publicist, promoter of 6-day bike races; July 29, East Orange, N.J.

Dr. Martin Meyer, 57, Chemistry Dept. head at Antioch Coll. 1922, Brooklyn Coll. 1943-51; July 28 in New York of heart attack.

Dr. Gabriel Pichardo Moya, 76, Cuban Supreme Court pres. since 1952; July 27 in Havana.

Archbishop John F. Noll, 81, Roman Catholic Bishop of Fort Wayne (Ind.), founder Catholic weekly newspaper *Our Sunday Visitor* who helped found Legion of Decency in 1938; July 31 in Fort Wayne of cerebral hemmorhage.

Judge Harlan G. Palmer Sr., 71, owner-pblshr. *Hollywood Citizen News* since 1911; July 25 in Los Angeles.

Dr. Louis Raemaekers, 87, Dutch artist, World Wars I & II anti-German cartoonist for Amsterdam *De Telegraaf,* refugee in U.S. during World War II; July 26, Scheveningen, Holland.

Dr. Maude Royden (Mrs. George W. H. Shaw), 79, first British woman Doctor of Divinity; July 20, London.

Franz Tamayo, 77, Bolivian writer, Forgn. Min. 1932-33, elected Bolivian Pres. 1935 but prevented by coup from serving; July 20 in La Paz.

SPORTS

Winners

Auto racing: Ron Flockhart & Ninian Sanderson of Scotland won the 24-hr. 2,521-mi. Le Mans (France) Grand Prix July 28-29 with avg. speed of 104.3 mph. in a private 3.5-litre Jaguar. French driver Louis Hery, 43, was killed during the race July 28 when his Panhard overturned & burned. [See p. 240F1; Vol. XV, 203D3] . . . **Boxing:** Archie Moore, 39, of San Diego, Calif., gained Canadian recognition as "uncrowned" world heavyweight champion July 25 when he knocked out James J. Parker, 28, of Barrie, Ont., in the 9th round in Toronto. [See p. 232C2] . . . **Chess:** Arthur B. Bisguier of New York won the natl. open July 28 in Oklahoma City. [See p. 180E1] . . . **Cycling:** Roger Walkowiak, 29, won the Tour de France ending July 28 in Paris. [See Vol. XV, p. 196C1] . . . **Golf:** Arnold Palmer of Latrobe, Pa. won the Eastern Open July 29 in Baltimore for $3,800 [see p. 224F1]. Mrs. Kathy Cornelius, 23, of Lake Worth, Fla., won the women's natl. open July 29 in Duluth, Minn., in a play-off with Barbara McIntire, 21, of Toledo. [See p. 248G1-A2] . . . **Horse racing:** Langollen Farm's Mister Gus, Ismael Valenzuela up, won the $154,850 Arlington Handicap July 28 in Chicago, for $99,000. Claiborne Farm's Delta, Steve Brooks up, won the $57,575 Arlington Matron Handicap July 25 in Chicago, for $34,500. Mrs. Vernon G. Cardy's Levee, Hedley Woodhouse up, won the $57,600 Monmouth Oaks July 28 in Oceanport, N. J., for $38,500. Rex Ellsworth's Swaps, Willie Shoemaker up, won the $110,500 Sunset Handicap July 25 at Hollywood Park (Inglewood, Calif.), for $64,400. [See pp. 248B2, 240A2] . . . **Rowing:** The Buffalo Westsides won the Royal Canadian Henley Regatta July 28 at Port Dalhousie, Ont. [See p. 232F1] . . . **Tennis:** Althea Gibson of New York & Vic Seixas of Philadelphia won the Pennsylvania State grass court singles championships July 29 in Haverford. [See pp. 248C3, 232B-C1]

Brooklyn Dodgers July 30 bought Dale Mitchell, 34, outfielder-pinch hitter, from Cleveland & sold first baseman Rocky Nelson to the St. Louis Cardinals. . . . **Detroit Tiger** trustees July 31 approved sale of the club to Fred Knorr & associates. [See p. 240C2]

MISCELLANEOUS

Andrea Doria Sinks

The 29,083-ton Italian luxury liner *Andrea Doria,* en route from Genoa to New York, sank at 10:15 a.m. July 26 in the Atlantic, 45 mi. south of Nantucket I., Mass., after colliding in fog shortly before midnight July 25 with the 12,644-ton Swedish liner *Stockholm,* which had left New York July 25 en route to Europe. An estimated 50 lives were lost.

The *Stockholm's* bow, specially constructed to go through ice, cut through the starboard side of the *Doria* & penetrated ⅓ of the Italian ship's width. An SOS by the *Doria,* which was able to launch only a few of its lifeboats because of a 45° list, brought the Europe-bound *Ile de France* to its side within 3 hours. The *Ile* took aboard 753 of the *Doria's* 1,709 passengers & crew. The *Stockholm,* which stood by with 75 feet of its bow crushed, lowered lifeboats to pick up 533 survivors. American ships aiding in the rescue: the destroyer *Edward H. Allen,* freighter *Cape Ann,* military transport *Pvt. William Thomas. Doria* Capt. Piero Calamai, 58, & a skeleton crew remained aboard their ship until a few minutes before it sank.

A still-incomplete casualty count by the Italian Line July 31 listed 2 known dead, 18 missing & presumed dead and 31 other persons unaccounted for. 2 *Stockholm* crewmen were known dead, 3 missing & presumed dead. Among those killed: *N. Y. Times* Madrid correspondent Camille Cianfarra, 49, & his daughter Joan, 8. Cianfarra's stepdaughter, Linda Morgan, 14, daughter of ABC newscaster Edward P. Morgan, first was believed dead but was found to have passed from the *Doria* to the *Stockholm* when they crashed & been rescued by a *Stockholm* sailor. She & her mother, who also was rescued, survived with injuries.

Doria survivors taken aboard by the *Stockholm* were returned to New York July 27 by that ship and it went into a Brooklyn drydock for repairs. Some *Doria* passengers praised the work of the Italian ship's crew in preventing panic & carrying out rescues, but others charged that the *Doria* crew had not informed them of the ship's condition nor instructed them on rescue procedure, and that some crewmen had disregarded women & children to enter lifeboats first.

Possible causes of the collision by the radar-equipped ships were being investigated July 31 by both the Swedish-Amer. & Italian lines & the U.S. House Merchant Marine Com. Giuseppe Ali, Italian Line dir.-gen. in New York, revealed July 30 that *Doria* Capt. Calamai had tracked the *Stockholm* on his radar screen & had signalled twice on his ship's whistle before turning to port. [See p. 164E2]

The Andrea Doria, launched in Genoa June 16, 1951 & put into transatlantic service in Jan. 1953, cost $27 million, was 697 ft. long, was constructed with 11 water-tight compartments, could accommodate 1,250 passengers & crew of 575. It was insured for $16.5 million. . . . The **Stockholm,** skippered by Capt. Gunnar Nordenson, 63, was a 524-ft motorship with capacity of 392 passengers & 2,500-3,000 tons of cargo. The **Stockholm** was launched in Sept. 1946 & put into transatlantic service in Mar., 1948. It was the largest ship ever built in Sweden.

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Other Accidents. 19 men were burned to death & 32 others seriously injured July 29 in a petroleum tank explosion at a Shamrock Oil & Gas Corp. tank farm near Dumas, Tex. [See p. 148C2] . . . 15 persons were drowned July 28 when a bus rolled off a ferry & sank near Kuopia, Finland. [See p. 140E2] . . . 12 persons were reported killed in boat wrecks & falling trees in a storm over the English Channel & its English coast July 29. . . . 12 residents of a Puxico, Mo. nursing home died July 30 when it was destroyed by fire. [See p. 124B3] . . . Lynn Kaufman, 15, of Larchmont, N. Y. was killed July 29 in a fall on Mt. Hood, Ore. and 18 other teen-aged climbers were injured. They were Amer. Youth Hostel members on a bicycling & hiking trip. . . . The Bureau of Mines reported July 25 that 233 men had been killed in U.S. coal mine accidents in Jan.-June 1956. [See p. 80B3] . . . Gordon William Pollock's body, washed ashore July 29 from Lake Erie near Simcoe, Ont., was identified by his mother July 31. The theatrical producer had vanished Apr. 15 on a flight from Detroit to New York. [See p. 132E3]

Crime. Connecticut (Wethersfield) State Prison Warden George C. Cummings resigned July 28 after 250 prisoners staged a 5-hr. sit-down strike there July 27. The prisoners obtained release from solitary confinement of convict Leroy Nash and also demanded better food & clothing. Maj. Gen. Frederick G. Reincke was appointed warden July 28. . . . 6 Maine State (Thomaston) prisoners made an unsuccessful attempt to break out of prison July 29 by throwing home-made gasoline bombs at the prison gate. . . . 36 convicts at Rock Quarry State Prison, Buford, Ga. who broke their own legs with sledge hammers July 30 were ordered to serve another year in the quarry. The convicts, most of whom were considered incorrigible & had come from other prisons, had protested against work conditions. [See p. 172G2] . . . Pvt. Elgie Newton of Battle Creek, Mich. was sentenced to 40 years at hard labor by a court-martial July 26 in Munich for throwing a hand grenade in a Munich bar, injuring 7 U.S. soldiers & 100 Germans. Newton said he had thrown the grenade because a German girl had insulted him because he was a Negro. [See p. 248B3]

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Divorced. Actress Marie McDonald from shoe mfr. Harry Karl, for the 2d time; July 25 in Hollywood. (She charged he beat her while she was pregnant. Their child was expected in September.) [See Vol. XV, p. 212F2]